

FORTY-SECOND  
ANNUAL REPORT  
— OF THE — *Local*  
Bourne Rural District

FOR THE YEAR 1914,

— BY —

JOHN GALLETLY,

*M.A. ; M.B., C.M. (Edin.),*

*D.P.H. (Cambridge),*

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH;

— AND —

JOHN ROSS,

*Cert. Royal San. Inst.,*

INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES.

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Bourne:

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# FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

— OF THE —

## Bourne Rural District,

FOR THE YEAR 1914.

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TO THE BOURNE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

In submitting to you my Eighth Annual Report as your Medical Officer of Health, I would remind you that if less progress has been made than usual in remedying Sanitary defects the fault lies not so much with your officers as with the serious times in which we are living. It is felt, and rightly felt, that the present is not the time to launch new and costly schemes of improvement unless an overwhelming necessity for them can be made out. In dealing with cottage property too, we feel that the owners should be treated with great consideration and that they should be asked to remedy only such defects as imperil the health of the inmates.

### **A. Natural and Social Conditions of the District.**

The Bourne Rural District is situated in the Southern half of Kesteven and comprises 35 parishes. It is bounded on the North by the Sleaford Rural District, on the East by the Spalding Rural District, the Bourne Urban District, and a small separate portion of the Uffington Rural District, on the South by the Peterborough Rural District, the Uffington Rural District and the Ketton Rural District, whilst on the West side it marches with the Grantham Rural District.

The chief rivers are the Welland and the Glen.

The district may be divided into a flat Eastern portion with its numerous dykes and canals (the longest of which are the South Forty-foot Drain and the old Roman "Car Dyke") and an undulating Western portion. Underneath the whole district lies the Lincolnshire limestone with its abundant supply of pure palatable drinking water. In the Western portion of the district the limestone is covered with strata of oolitic clay and gravel, whereas in the Eastern fenland we get Alluvial deposits, peat, etc.

With the exception of the Brickworks at Little Bytham and the Great Northern and Midland Railways, the only industry is agriculture.

The amount of Outdoor Poor Law Relief for the year ending 30th September, 1914, was £1918/8/2. The rateable value of the whole District in Land is £69,167. The rateable value of the whole District in Buildings is £54,289. The total assessable value is £88,850.

There is no Hospital in the Bourne Rural District, but those in need of gratuitous medical relief have recourse either to Stamford or Peterborough Infirmaries, or to the Bourne Union Workhouse. A few special cases are sent to the London Hospitals through the generosity of the chief landowners.

## **B. Sanitary Circumstances of the District.**

### **WATER SUPPLY.**

The water supply of the district is obtained partly from deep bores into the Lincolnshire limestone, partly from Springs as at Billingborough, and partly from shallow wells, most of which, I am sorry to say, from the nature of their surroundings are liable to pollution. In my annual report for 1913 I mentioned that Baston, Castle Bytham, and Deeping St. James had very inadequate supplies of good drinking water. With regard to Baston a scheme has been prepared and an enquiry by one of the Inspectors of the Local Government Board has taken place and the work will doubtless proceed in the course of this year. A scheme for supplying Castle Bytham with good drinking water has likewise been prepared by your Council and has met with the approval of the Parish Council. This work will be put in hand shortly, I hope. As regards the water supply of Deeping St. James I am sorry to say no progress has been made.

In the course of last year I examined samples of water from the well at the Council houses at Dowsby, and from several wells in the village and found them all more or less liable to pollution. The result was that a bore has been made in the village street and a stand pipe put up, from which the inmates of the Council houses and of the other houses in the village can fetch good drinking water. The expense of this water supply has been divided equally between the parish and the district. I look forward to the time when every village in the Bourne Rural District will have an abundant supply of wholesome drinking water. During the past year in addition to the parish bore at Dowsby, bores have been made at Haconby for the Council houses, at Billingborough for "The Nests," and at Dowsby Rectory.

## RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The improvement effected in 1913 at the river Glen, at Corby, by removing the outlet of the old sewer to a point further down the river and some distance from the nearest cottage, has been maintained, and no nuisance from this has arisen during the past year.

Nothing has been done to prevent the pollution of the river Welland at Market Deeping and Deeping St. James. No doubt this pollution could be prevented by introducing an efficient drainage scheme into these villages, but the cost would be somewhat heavy and I fear this improvement will have to wait a little longer yet.

## DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE.

I need scarcely remind you that the drainage, sewerage, and sewage disposal in the various villages have taken up a good deal of your attention during the past year. It would be useless for me to pretend that, in my opinion, much good has resulted from your deliberations.

At Corby some useful work has been done by laying 150 yards of 6-inch sanitary pipes in Tanner's Lane.

At Stainfield and at Swayfield new sewers have been proposed—at the time of writing the Stainfield sewer has been constructed.

At Thurlby, your Council have decided to try and remedy the nuisance caused by the sewer outfall at the Cardyke by extending the sewer 400 yards, by means of 6-inch sanitary pipes, to the Gravel drain in Thurlby Fen.

The sewer outfalls at Pointon, Billingborough and Horsegate (Deeping St. James) still remain to be remedied.

## CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

As in former years the advantages and disadvantages of pan-closets, privy-ashpits, and midden-privies, have been discussed ad nauseam. In certain circumstances something can be said even for the old midden-privy, but given a little trouble on the part of the householder and a scavenging scheme where sufficient garden space is not available for the disposal of the pan-contents, my opinion is strengthened each year that the pan-closet is preferable either to the privy-ashpit or the midden-privy.

The Inspector's Report shows that 1 old midden-privy has been repaired; 26 old midden-privies have been abolished; 45 old midden-privies have been converted into pan-closets; 5 old midden-privies have been converted into privy-ashpits; 37 new pan-closets have been erected.



## SCAVENGING.

In the matter of Scavenging I regret to say a retrograde step has been taken inasmuch as you have dropped the house-to-house collection of privy contents and house refuse which was in existence at Billingborough, and the more partial measure in vogue at Deeping St. James. The alternative suggested by you, viz.: the systematic summoning of all defaulting householders, would require the whole time of a Sanitary Inspector. This constant appeal to the law is not calculated to make the lot of a Sanitary Inspector a happy one!

### SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

The house-to-house inspection of the District has been carried out with unabated zeal by your Sanitary Inspector. All cases of serious defects and overcrowding have been submitted to me for further inspection and report. If the work done in this department has been less than usual, the explanation is to be found in your Inspector's time being largely taken up in hunting up contraventions of your bye-laws and the reluctance of your Council to use undue pressure to get defects remedied. The following statement shows the work done viz.: ---

The number of dwelling-houses inspected under and for the purposes of Section 17 of the Act of 1909 .. .. .	61
The number of dwelling-houses which, on inspection, were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .. .. .	15
The number of representations made to the local authority with a view to the making of closing orders .. .. .	15
The number of closing orders made .. .. .	12
The number of dwelling-houses the defects in which were remedied without the making of closing orders .. .. .	236
The number of dwelling houses which, after the making of closing orders, were put into a fit state for human habitation .. .. .	2
The usual defects found were defective roofs and floors, damp walls due to absence of damp courses and the thinness and the porous nature of the brickwork, pantries with neither light nor ventilation, bedrooms with insufficient light and ventilation, defective spouting, paving and drains, insanitary privies and polluted wells	

### PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

There is one lodging house in Deeping St. James, which is regularly inspected and always found clean and suitable for the purpose.

### SCHOOLS.

The schools at Castle Bytham, Baston, Deeping St. James, Market Deeping and Pointon were closed for mumps; those at Corby (Council and Roman Catholic), Aslaekby and Edenham for measles; whilst at Edenham and Horbling the schools were closed for scarlet fever; and at Deeping St. James and Swayfield for diphtheria.

The schools are usually closed on the advice of the School Medical Officer, but your Medical Officer of Health is always informed of what has been done. Your inspector always disinfects a school which has been closed owing to an outbreak of infectious disease.

Whenever cases of scarlet fever or diphtheria occur in children of school age your Medical Officer of Health visits the school to warn the Schoolmaster and to find out number of absentees and supposed causes of absence in each case. By this means one is often enabled to trace origin of infection and to prevent the spread of the disease. In cases of measles, mumps, and whooping cough such enquiries are of less use as the infection is scattered broadcast at school before the nature of the illness is recognised.

At the time of writing the Local Government Board have issued a Circular in which they state they are willing to comply with an application from any Sanitary Authority for an order making compulsory the notification to the Medical Officer of Health of the first case of measles, German measles or whooping cough in a household attended by a medical practitioner and of subsequent cases by the parents of the patients. The Board also propose to include in such order a clause empowering the Sanitary Authority to provide or contract for the provision of medical and nursing assistance for the poorer classes of the district who are suffering from any of these diseases. This looks like a long step in the direction of providing free medical attendance to all and sundry. From a public health point of view the suggestion is excellent but in the present scarcity of money it will doubtless fall on deaf ears. As regards the sanitary condition of the various schools in the district I may mention that at Billingham, Castle Bytham, Deeping St James, Dowsby and Thurlby there are still privies with deep vaults whereas at Langtoft and Rippingale pan-closets have been in use for some time and have proved most satisfactory in every way.

At several schools there is no water-supply on the premises but in most cases a good supply close at hand is available.

Doubts have been expressed from time to time as to which Authority the Education Committee or the Rural District Council has jurisdiction over the sanitary condition of the public elementary schools. In my opinion it is the Rural District Council that has to decide such matters.

Medical inspection of the school children takes place at regular intervals, and defects discovered are notified to the parents, so that appropriate treatment may be obtained.

## FOOD.

(A) MILK SUPPLY. The improvement in the condition of the Cowsheds of this District, mentioned in my last report, has gone on during 1914. Three new Cowsheds have been built and 2 old Cowsheds have been reconstructed during the past year, and 250 visits have been paid by your Inspectors to the Dairies and Cowsheds of this

District. The construction of Cowsheds has been discussed at great length by your Sanitary Committee, and I think this discussion has done good, as it has shown the necessity for a larger cubic space per cow than has usually been considered sufficient in the past, and the wisdom of providing more windows for light and more openings for ventilation and an impervious floor and efficient drainage and a supply of wholesome water. Perhaps sufficient attention has not been given to the objectionable surroundings of Cowsheds so frequently found. All these matters are of great importance for the health of the cows of the District. In addition to the need for sanitary Cowsheds, we ought to insist on greater cleanliness being observed by the milkers, both as regards their own hands and the udders and hind-quarters of the cows and the vessels into which the milk is drawn. Milk is such an excellent medium for growing germs of all kinds, that one need not wonder that Tuberculosis and other diseases are frequently caused by the milk we drink. In the 1913-1914 Annual Report of the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board, it is stated that 10 per cent. of the milk supplied to large cities contains tubercle bacilli derived from infected cows, and I believe as high a percentage of infected milk occurs in the Bourne Rural District.

No systematic steps, either by means of inspections of the cows by Veterinary Surgeons, or by repeated bacteriological examination of samples of milk, has been taken in this District to discover the extent to which the cows of the District are affected with Tuberculosis.

Only one cow was destroyed during the past year under "The Tuberculosis Order of 1913.

(B) OTHER FOODS. —During 1914, your Inspector found on one occasion 90 stone of beef affected with Tuberculosis; on another occasion the head of a bullock was similarly affected. He also found 90 lbs. of mutton and 50 stone of beef in a putrid condition. On all these occasions the meat was condemned and destroyed.

THE SLAUGHTER-HOUSES of the District are in a fair condition structurally. They are frequently visited by your Inspector—no fewer than 273 visits having been paid to them during 1914. They are usually found reasonably clean.

THE BAKEHOUSES of the District are regularly inspected and they are usually found very clean.

#### (c) SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

No proceedings under these Acts have been taken during 1914.

#### (D) MILK AND CREAM REGULATIONS, 1912.

These regulations are designed "to secure that preserved "Cream (i.e. Cream to which boric acid, borax or a mixture of these "preservative substances or hydrogen peroxide have been added) "shall be distinguished at all stages of sale from cream to which no "preservative has been added." No action has been taken under these regulations during the past year.



## HOUSING.

The Council has continued during 1914 its praiseworthy endeavour to erect cottages suitable for the working classes in those villages where the need for such was made known. At Castle Bytham 4 cottages have been erected by the Council, at Haconby 4, at Aslackby 4, at Kirkby Underwood 2, and at Creeton 4. Doubtless more would have been built had it not been for the outbreak of the war which has caused a large increase in the price of building materials and a great scarcity of labour.

In addition to the above, 4 new houses have been built by private owners, and at Billingham 12 Nests or single room houses for old people have been provided during 1914.

There is still ample room in the Bourne Rural District for the District Council as well as private owners to build more houses for the working classes, as in many villages more or less dilapidated and insanitary houses are still only too obvious.

3 houses have been demolished during 1914 voluntarily and a few others await demolishing.

OVERCROWDING occurred in 8 cases. Notices to abate the overcrowding are generally issued. In a few cases it is difficult for the occupier to comply with the notice owing to the impossibility of getting a house large enough for his requirements at anything like a reasonable rent.

All new houses have to be erected in accordance with your Building Bye-laws, and plans have to be submitted to your Buildings and Bye-laws Committee. It is the duty of your Surveyor to see that these approved plans are carried out.

### **C.—Sanitary Administration of the District.**

1.—STAFF. There is only one Sanitary Inspector for this widely extended district. Being young and energetic and provided with a motor cycle he is able to look after the needs of the district very efficiently. Perhaps too much of his time is taken up in finding out contraventions of our Bye-laws, especially in regard to cleansing of privy-ashpits and pan-closets. These frequent visits of your Inspector are not calculated to make him a persona grata with the public. Instead of being the counsellor and friend of the working classes he is apt to be regarded as the common enemy both of the householder and the owner of property.

The Inspector's report, which is appended, speaks for itself of the work accomplished and of other work which the Council have thought wise to leave in abeyance for the present.

No health visitors have yet been appointed for this district. There is room for such an official, more especially in connection with the work of periodical visits to cases of Tuberculosis, to see that the instructions of the medical practitioner in attendance, and of the

Tuberculosis Officer are intelligently carried out. The services of a health visitor would also be useful in preventing excessive illness and mortality in child-birth and infancy. In fact the health visitor would become a valuable assistant to the Medical Officer of Health.

2.—HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION AVAILABLE FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES. During 1914 we continued to send our infectious cases to Stamford Hospital, but this arrangement terminated on 31st December, 1914, owing to your Council having erected an up-to-date Isolation Hospital on a site of 4 acres adjoining the main road between Bourne and Thurlby.

This Isolation Hospital consists of:—

1.—An entrance lodge for a caretaker and his wife.

2.—An administration block with sitting rooms and bedrooms for the matron and her staff of nurses; a consulting room and dispensary for the medical officer, and a large kitchen where the chief part of the cooking for the Hospital will be done.

3.—The main ~~block~~<sup>fever</sup> block, consisting of 2 large wards with 6 beds in each, and a nurse's duty room where the nurse can sit and keep an eye on the patients in each ward and do any invalid cooking that may be required.

4.—A smaller block of 4 separate wards (each designed for 1 patient only) and a nurse's duty room. This block may be used for doubtful cases or it may be used when there are only 2 or 3 cases of infectious disease in hospital.

5.—A laundry, disinfector, ambulance and mortuary block.

This hospital is now practically finished and will be ready to receive patients in the course of a few weeks. In the original scheme it was intended to build in addition to the above-mentioned blocks a Tuberculosis block consisting of 2 large wards (each capable of taking 6 patients) and a nurse's duty room. This Tuberculosis block was for the reception of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis where the disease was considered to be too far advanced for treatment in a Sanatorium. The provision of this Tuberculosis block has been approved by the Local Government Board provided the Kesteven County Council agree to incorporate this Tuberculosis hospital in its complete scheme for dealing with all cases of Tuberculosis. The Kesteven County Council have agreed to recognise our Tuberculosis hospital when built as a part of their scheme, and it is to be hoped the building of this block will be proceeded with as soon as possible, and that it may not be necessary to wait till the County Council's complete scheme has been evolved with its large Central Sanatorium, Tuberculosis Offices, and various Dispensaries. There is urgent need for such a hospital as we propose to build on the site of the Isolation Hospital, and the cost of its construction would be trifling compared to the amount already expended on the Isolation Hospital.

3.—ADMINISTRATION OF LOCAL ACTS OR GENERAL ADOPTIVE ACTS. The Midwives Act, 1902, is now under the supervision of the County Council. There are no Midwives in the Bourne Rural District, as practically all the births are attended by Medical men.

The Notification of Births Act, 1907, has not been adopted by your Council.

4.—CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.— Samples of water from 1 bore and 5 wells (shallow) in Dowsby, were analysed by your Medical Officer of Health. The bore water was found to be pure, but 4 out of the 5 samples from shallow wells were found evidently polluted. These results induced the District Council and the Parish Council of Dowsby to join in sinking a bore for the village.

Swabs from cases of suspected Diphtheria, and Sputa from cases of Tuberculosis have been frequently sent to the Clinical Research Association for bacteriological examination at the expense of the Council.

#### **D. Prevalence of and Control over Acute Infectious Diseases.**

The distribution of the notifiable Infectious Diseases is commented on under Table II. of the Vital Statistics.

Cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria are usually found to be spread by the schools. The first case is usually found to be imported, and if mild, its nature may be unrecognised till a few other cases have arisen from coming in close contact with it. No clear case of infection by means of water or milk has occurred during the past year.

In cases of Diphtheria and Enteric Fever it is usual to call in the aid of a Bacteriological examination to assist in the diagnosis. Isolation in hospital in most cases has been carried out, and thorough disinfection of the house after removal to hospital, or convalescence at home is practised.

Closure of school, with disinfection of school premises, is frequently resorted to check epidemics both of notifiable and non-notifiable infectious diseases.

#### **E. Prevalence of and Control over Tuberculosis.**

The number of cases and age of cases are given in Table II.

On receipt of notification of all forms of Tuberculosis your Medical Officer of Health visits the house and makes enquiries about the patient as to supposed origin and duration of the disease, and finds out what precautions are being adopted to prevent its spread to other inmates of the house. The bedroom accommodation and the means of ventilation and the general sanitary conditions of the house are investigated. The importance of a well ventilated separate bedroom for the patient is emphasized. Enquiries as to other members of the family suffering from ill-health are always made, and the importance of seeking professional advice in the early stage of the disease is pointed out. Subsequent visits are paid as deemed necessary.

As we have neither a Tuberculosis Officer, nor nurses for attending to these cases their services cannot be called in.

Disinfectants are supplied in many cases during the course of the illness, and at the termination of the case it is usual for your Inspector to disinfect the house.

I have already commented on the proposal to build a Tuberculosis block in connection with our Isolation Hospital.

## **F. Investigation of other Diseases.**

With the exception of Rheumatic Gout and other forms of Chronic Rheumatism, I do not think this district is particularly liable to any disease. In connection with Table III. of the Vital Statistics I have commented on the peculiar distribution of cases of Cancer in this district.

## **G. Means for Preventing Mortality in Childbirth and in Infancy.**

Very little in this direction has yet been attempted in this district. The need for special efforts to reduce the Infant Mortality of the district has not been perhaps very apparent. As I have already mentioned in a previous part of this report, we have no midwives in this district and we have not adopted the Notification of Births Act, 1907, and we have no Health Visitors to stimulate interest in this subject. It is only right, however, to state that the mortality both in Childbirth and in Infancy is comparatively low in this district.

## **H. VITAL STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT.**

The usual Tables of Vital Statistics require some explanation.

Table I gives the Vital Statistics for the whole of the Bourne Rural District for the year 1914 and the five previous years.

The number of births in 1914 was 281, being 49 fewer than in 1913, and 19 less than in 1907, the previous lowest of which I have a record. This gives a birth rate of 20·6.

The number of deaths in 1914, belonging to this district, amounts to 167, being 19 fewer than in 1913, and the lowest since I became Medical Officer of Health. This is equivalent to a death rate of 12·2.

The number of deaths of children under 1 year is 25, exactly the same as in 1913, but owing to the smaller number of births in 1914, the Infantile death rate for last year is 89, whereas in 1913 it was only 75·7.

Table II gives the cases of infectious disease notified during 1914.

The total number of cases notified was 51, whereas in 1913 the number was 64.



The numbers for each disease are as follows :

Diphtheria 15, Scarlet Fever 12, Enteric Fever 1, Ophthalmia Neonatorum 1, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 18, other forms of Tuberculosis 4.

There were only 7 deaths amongst these cases and all of them were due to Tuberculosis. Even this number of deaths from Tuberculosis is a low one, as in 1913 the number was 9, and in 1912 it was actually 22. For the first time in my experience there have been no deaths from Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, or Enteric Fever and no cases of Erysipelas. This is a most gratifying record and it would almost appear as if people in this district were beginning to understand the importance of cleanliness in dealing with wounds however trivial.

The cases of Diphtheria were distributed amongst the four sub-districts as follows:—1 case in Aslackby District, 8 cases in Corby District, 6 cases in Deeping District and no cases in Bourne District. A similar distribution to that recorded in 1913. In the Corby District most of the cases occurred in the village of Swayfield where the drainage was very unsatisfactory but has since been remedied. In the Deeping District all the cases except 1 occurred in Deeping St. James. In 1913 all the cases of Diphtheria in the Deeping District occurred in Deeping St. James—a poor reward for all the lengthy discussions on the Water-supply and Sewage disposal of this village!

The cases of Scarlet Fever were 12 in number—twice as numerous as in 1913, and were distributed thus:—4 cases in Aslackby District, 7 cases in Bourne District, 1 case in Deeping District, and no cases in Corby District. These cases were more evenly distributed amongst the various villages except as regards Edenham where 5 cases occurred; 3 in one house and 2 in another house.

The first case of Scarlet Fever in Edenham Parish, contracted the disease whilst away on a visit to a town in the Midlands.

The case of Enteric Fever occurred at Morton and the source of infection was never discovered.

The cases of Tuberculosis were fairly evenly distributed as in 1913, viz.:—7 in Aslackby District, 5 in Bourne District, 3 in Corby District, and 7 in Deeping District.

TABLE III gives the causes and ages at Death during 1911.

Cancer again, as in 1913, has credited to it the largest number of deaths, viz.:—18, unless we award first place to Heart Disease with 22 deaths, but many of these in reality are simply the terminal expression of decay in old age. The deaths from Cancer were distributed as follows, viz.:—3 in Aslackby District, 3 in Bourne District, 7 in Deeping District, and none in Corby District. As in 1913, the greatest number occurred in Deeping District, and the least in Corby District. If we take the numbers for the last 8 years—the time when I have been your Medical Officer of Health—we find 45 deaths in



Aslackby District, 30 deaths in Bourne District, 17 deaths in Corby District, and 50 deaths in Deeping District. These figures lend more weight to the statement in my report for 1913, "that the lowlying Districts bordering on the fens have a Cancer mortality twice as heavy (it is nearly  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times as heavy now) as the hilly Corby District, whereas the rural portion of the Bourne District occupies an intermediate position, both in its Cancer death-rate and in its height "above sea-level."

Bronchitis caused 17 deaths in 1914, as against 12 in 1913, whereas Pneumonia was the cause of 14 deaths, exactly the same number as in 1913.

Tuberculosis proved fatal in 7 cases in 1914, as compared with 9 deaths in 1913. The 7 cases of Tuberculosis were distributed thus—1 case in Aslackby District, 3 cases in Bourne District, 1 case in Corby District, and 2 cases in Deeping District.

Diarrhœa and Enteritis caused 7 deaths, 1 more than in 1913.

Cirrhosis of Liver and Nephritis were each the cause of 3 deaths.

Influenza, Appendicitis and Rheumatic Fever, each caused 2 deaths.

There was only 1 violent death in 1914, as compared with 9 in 1913.

The Zymotic death rate in 1914 was 0·51, whereas in 1913 it was 1·1.

TABLE IV gives the Infantile mortality in 1914.

The number of deaths in children under 1 year was exactly the same as in 1913, viz.:—25. This gives an Infantile death rate of 89, as compared with 75·7 in 1913.

Bronchitis and Pneumonia each caused 5 deaths. 6 deaths were due to Premature Birth, Atrophy and Congested Malformations.

Convulsions caused 3 deaths, and the same number of deaths was caused by Diarrhœa and Enteritis.

Gastritis caused 2 deaths, and Rickets was the cause of death in 1 case.

We may therefore consider these tables of Statistics satisfactory evidence of the health of this District.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN GALLETLY,

Medical Officer of Health.

BOURNE, 7TH APRIL, 1915.

# Bourne Rural District Council.

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## REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES,

For the Year Ending 31st December, 1914.

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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE BOURNE RURAL  
DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting for your perusal and consideration my Third Annual Report as Sanitary Inspector for your District, giving particulars of the work accomplished during the past 12 months.

### NUISANCES.

481 notices and letters have been issued in connection with this Department: 62 of these were legal notices. This is, unfortunately, the largest number considered necessary in any one year since my advent in the district.

Only in one instance has it been necessary to adopt summary measures in the abatement of Nuisances, and even that summons was withdrawn upon an undertaking being given to your Council that the work should be put in hand at once.

One considers this very satisfactory in conjunction with the large amount of work carried out, and speaks volumes for the method adopted, of giving every assistance and the best advice known to all parties concerned, when meeting them with regard to requests or our proposals for the removal of Nuisances and the amelioration of insanitary conditions in an endeavour to educate them as to the obvious advantages of such Sanitary improvements as are asked for.

The task is often onerous, however the result is considerably better than the friction usually created when official notices are served first hand.

979 Nuisances, affecting no less than 236 houses were abated during the year, and the tabulated column at the end will reveal the work carried out to remedy these defects.

There were also 89 Contraventions of the Bye-laws discovered during the year and also abated, which will bring the number of Nuisances and Contraventions abated during the year to the grand total of 1068. The outstanding Nuisances at the close of 1913 were 217. During this year 204 of these have been abated, hence leaving 13 upon the books.

Unfortunately 20 Nuisances disclosed during this year were unabated at its close, hence the total outstanding at the close of this year are 33.

Your Council has done very little this year in the way of constructing Public Sewers and the disposal of Sewage, Corby being the only Parish receiving attention, there has been 150 yds. of 6-in. Sewer inserted in Tanners Lane, Corby, thus removing a serious Nuisance lower down the Lane.

STAINFIELD SEWER has been under discussion during the year but the work was not completed at the close of the year.

THURLBY SEWER outfall has come in for a share in the Council's discussions, and it was decided to remove the outfall to a point lower down the Parish.

SWAYFIELD SEWER was brought before the Council's notice and it was decided that it should be dealt with.

POINTON SEWER outfall has been decided upon, but at the close of the year nothing has been done.

BILLINGBOROUGH.—Brewery Lane open Sewer still remains undone, also Vine Street outfall. This has been passed by the Inspection Committee to be done, for the past 2 years.

If these works are all put in hand for 1915, then we shall be able to report progress, and if you will allow me to suggest that the Council take into consideration the proper treatment of the sewage.

It is not sufficient to remove the Nuisance issuing from a sewer outfall from one place to another, by the removal of the outfall to another point in the Parish, but the Council should see that sewage is treated properly when the outfall is removed, so that it will henceforth not prove a nuisance.

I must also call your attention again to the Langtoft open Sewer, and also to the Sewer outfall at Horsegate, Deeping St. James.

I brought these matters before you in my Annual Report of last year, and they should be dealt with, and thus save a very offensive Nuisance recurring in the removal of detritus from the bed of the open ditches and placing same on the banks of the open Sewer in close proximity to dwellings, which, needless to say, is very offensive to the inhabitants.

The tabulated column at the end of the Report reveals a very high number of offensive accumulations, this no doubt is due to the special Report on the Scavenging of the three largest Parishes in the District, namely, Billingboro', Market Deeping, and Deeping St. James, where no less than 323 violations of Cleansing Bye-Laws took place. I am sure these offensive accumulations are fruitful sources of infection, and cannot improve the environment of the householders of your District, but will prove a menace to their health. I believe the Council has taken a wrong step in checking the Scavenging arrangements in these large Parishes.

I must call your attention to the fact that there are now 143 Pan Closets in the two Deepings, and 41 Pan Closets in Billingboro', and the Local Government Board suggests to your Council that the offensive and insanitary Privy Vault must give place to a proper removable receptacle, then again you must take into consideration the insufficiency of land to the cottages, for dealing with the contents of closets, and believe you will see the need, as I do, for a proper Scavenging arrangement to be carried out.

During the year no less than 76 insanitary Privy Vault Closets were abolished, 45 of these were converted to Pan Closets, 5 were converted into Privy Ashpits, and 37 new Pan Closets were erected.

A perusal of the whole report will show that endeavours have been made toward the uplifting of the health of the District.

## HOUSE DRAINAGE AND SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

During the year 73 houses have been re-drained and the carrying out of this work has necessitated the construction of 106 new drains whilst 24 have been repaired, or reconstructed and of this total 63 Drains have been connected to Sewers, and 53 have been disconnected from the outfalls, which means that proper chambers were built in which a disconnection trap is inserted for the purpose of holding back gases from the Sewer by the seal in the trap.

In connection with the above drainage 33 inspection or disconnection chambers have been constructed, and one finds these a great advantage for inspection and testing purposes.

34 sink wastes have been altered at the Council Cottages during the year, and have thus removed very offensive Nuisances from these cottages.

Corby Parish is the only one in which drainage has been done in connection with Sewers, and in this Parish 150 yds. of 6-in. Sewer have been inserted.

## HOUSE CONSTRUCTION AND NEW BUILDINGS.

Private House Building has not been very brisk during the year, 8 sets of plans being submitted and approved. of which I append a list:—

12 Nests, Billingborough	..	..	..	12 Plans
4 New Houses	..	..	..	4 ..
1 New Wash-house	..	..	..	1 ..
3 New Earth Closets..	..	..	..	2 ..
1 addition to Bothy	..	..	..	1 ..
				—
Total				20
				—

During the year your Council has erected 18 more Council Cottages, namely:—

Cottages at Castle Bytham Parish	..	..	..	4
.. .. Haconby	..	..	..	4
.. .. Aslackby	..	..	..	4
.. .. Kirkby Underwood Parish	..	..	..	2
.. .. Creeton	..	..	..	4
				—
Total				18
				—

## HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1909.

I have given as much time and attention to this most important work as possible, but owing to having to give so much time in connection with the Scavenging of the three Parishes, namely, Billingboro', Market Deeping, and Deeping St. James, my time has been so taken up that I could not do so much House-to-House inspections as I should like to have done.

During the year 61 Houses have been thoroughly inspected. This work requires much time, as the investigations have to be very carefully carried out.

12 Closing Orders have been issued during the year, and in 2 cases the Owners have rendered their cottages fit for human habitation.

4 Legal Notices were served under Sec. 15 of the above Act, to enforce repairs to be done.

8 Demolition Orders were served during the year.

In one case an owner voluntarily demolished 3 cottages.

Your Council has been engaged in building cottages again this year, using the facilities offered by the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, and 5 more Parishes namely, 4 Castle Bytham, 4 Haconby, 4 Aslackby, 2 Kirkby Underwood, and 4 Creeton, have benefited to the extent of 18 more cottages. These cottages will be a great convenience in the Parishes where erected, so that your Council can deal with the insanitary cottages in those Parishes. We hope that the Council will still continue their good work in this particular.



## WATER SUPPLY.

During the year Castle Bytham Water Supply has been the subject of much discussion, and after surmounting various difficulties a settlement has been arrived at, but at the close of the year the scheme was not commenced.

A Public Inquiry was held at Baston in connection with providing Baston with a pure and wholesome water supply, but although practically settled by the Local Government Board, the year closed before the work was put into operation.

The Deeping St. James Water supply has not been discussed during the year.

Four more Cottages have been added to the list of houses supplied by tap from the Bore at Market Deeping during the year.

Number of Private Wells Repaired during the year .	..	15
.. .. Closed .. ..	..	2
.. .. Cleansed .. ..	..	1
.. New Wells Sunk .. ..	..	1
.. .. Pumps Inserted .. ..	..	1
.. .. Repaired .. ..	..	3
.. New Bores Inserted .. ..	..	5
.. Public Pumps Repaired .. ..	..	2

## DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

I am pleased to report progress in this most important part of my work—important, because milk is a food commodity, and, as such, needs vigilant supervision. Some of your Council seem a little conservative in regard to the proper construction of Dairies and Cowsheds, but I think, in the course of time, your Council will see the wisdom of their District possessing Registered Cowsheds and Dairies with good ventilation, ample light, impervious floors, and proper drainage arrangements. Your Council can then reasonably expect cleanliness, but if the floors are not impervious, then cleanliness is impossible.

There are now 41 Purveyors of milk in your District, exactly the same number as last year, but during the year 3 Purveyors gave up selling milk, and 3 new Purveyors of milk made application for Registration, thus making the total the same as last year. To these 41 Dairies and Cowsheds, 250 visits of inspection were made during the year. There is a marked improvement in the Cowsheds of your District.

During the year 3 Cowsheds have been built and 2 Cowsheds reconstructed.

The total number of Cowsheds dealt with since my advent into your District are 6 new Cowsheds, and 13 have been reconstructed and brought up to the standard of the Dairies and Cowsheds Order.

The following are the Contraventions remedied during the year :

Cowsheds—Dirty interiors	..	..	..	..	2
.. Unregistered	..	..	..	..	4
.. New mangers	..	..	..	..	1
.. Provided with new floors	..	..	..	..	1
.. Provided with light and ventilation	..	..	..	..	1
.. Provided with drainage	..	..	..	..	1
.. In course of alteration	..	..	..	..	1

## SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are 26 Slaughter-houses now on the books, just the same number as last year, there being no application for Licenses for new Slaughter-houses during the year.

There are also 2 Knackers' Yard Licenses which have been renewed during the year, there being no complaint as to the way they are kept.

273 visits were made to the above Slaughter-houses and Knackers' Yards, and the following are the Contraventions dealt with and remedied.

Slaughter-houses—Dirty interiors	..	..	..	..	15
.. Repaired	..	..	..	..	1
.. Unsound Meat Found	..	..	..	..	6

During the year 90 stone of beef meat suffering with Tuberculosis was condemned and destroyed.

In another case a head of bullock was found suffering with Tuberculosis of the Pharyngeal Glands and was ordered to be destroyed.

90 lbs. of mutton was found in a putrid condition and its destruction was ordered.

50 stone of beef meat was found in a putrid condition and was condemned and destroyed.

These facts reveal that your Council are doing the best they can to protect the food of the people under the private slaughter system, which means many miles of travelling for your Inspector, because most of the butchers kill on the same day.

## FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT.

During the year 1 Workshop has been added to the list on the Register, making the total 155, one more than last year.

To these, 430 visits of inspection were made, 2 found with defective floors were remedied; 2 found with drains inside of Bakehouse, drains were abolished; 3 were in dirty condition and the

same were cleansed ; 1 Nuisance from Stable in too close proximity to Bakehouse, and stable was abolished and a new one built some distance away.

Total defects remedied—8.

In no instance have we received notice from H. M. Inspector, J. H. Warren, Esq., in regard to neglect of your Council in carrying out the Sanitary requirements of Factory and Workshops Act during the year.

The following are the Trades represented by Registered Workshops and Workplaces.

Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	44
Blacksmiths	..	..	..	..	..	26
Carpenters, etc	..	..	..	..	..	33
Engineers, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	10
Saddlers	..	..	..	..	..	11
Shoemakers	..	..	..	..	..	13
Tailors ..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	12

## HOUSE SCAVENGING.

Under this head your Council will remember that owing to the pressure brought to bear upon them by the Parishes of Billingham, Deeping St. James, and Market Deeping the good work of Scavenging the above Parishes was stopped, therefore I append a table showing the work done by Scavenging Contractors for the 18 weeks ending May 1914, which when perused will give your Council some conception of the desirability of continuing this good work.

LOADS REMOVED.					
				House Refuse.	Privies, &c.
Billingham	..	..	..	28	107
Market Deeping		..	..	36	108
Deeping St. James					

## PETROLEUM ACT.

There has again been a large increase in the number of Licenses granted under the above Act.

During the year 1912 there was an increase of 8 Licenses, last year 8, and this year another increase of 9, making a total now upon the Register of 36.

During the year two Carbide of Calcium Licenses have been given up by the Licencees.

There are now 11 combined Licenses for Petrol and Carbide of Calcium, 18 single Licenses for Carbide of Calcium, 5 Petrol Licenses, 1 combined License for Carbide of Calcium and Benzol, and 1 single License for Benzol alone.

These Licenses provide for the storage of 3,958 gallons of Petrol, and 4 tons of Carbide of Calcium.

Periodical Inspections, numbering 24, have been made during the year, and only in two instances has the Act been contravened. Owners of Carbide installations failing to apply for license. No other serious violations were found.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the Council, Medical Officer of Health, and other officials, for their courtesy and support in the performance of my duties.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN ROSS.

FEBRUARY, 1915.



# Table of Nuisances Reported and Abated during the Year ending December 31st, 1914.

## Table of Nuisances.

Houses.	Dirty	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
..	Overcrowded	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
..	Damp or Dilapidated	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
..	Badly Drained	..	..	..	..	..	..	73
..	Without Drains or Sinks	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
..	Without sufficient Privy accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	92
..	Dilapidated and Offensive Privies	..	..	..	..	..	..	76
..	Drains Temporarily Stopped	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
..	Dilapidated Pumps	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
..	Want of Cesspools	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
..	Want of Manure Pits	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	Want of Water for Domestic Purposes	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Number	of Offensive accumulations	..	..	..	..	..	..	362
..	Offensive Pigstyes	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
..	Offensive Cowsheds or Stables	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
..	Pollutions into Rivers, Ditches, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
..	Polluted Wells	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	No. of Houses Nuisances found	..	..	..	..	..	..	979
Total	Number of Nuisances found. Contravention of Bye-Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	1088

Notice and Letters Served (Legal Notices 62)	..	..	..	481
Dwelling-houses unfit for habitation closed	..	..	..	12
.. .. rendered fit for habitation	..	..	..	2
.. .. Cleansed	..	..	..	5
.. .. Overcrowded dealt with	..	..	..	8
Number of New Midden Privies built	..	..	..	—
.. New Pail Closets built	..	..	..	37
.. Old Midden Privies repaired	..	..	..	1
.. Old Midden Privies converted into Privy Ashpits	..	..	..	5
.. Old Midden Privies converted into Pail Privies	..	..	..	45
.. Drains reconstructed	..	..	..	24
.. New Drains constructed	..	..	..	106
.. New Drains connected to the Sewer	..	..	..	63
.. Drains disconnected	..	..	..	53
.. Cesspools constructed	..	..	..	24
.. Public or Private Wells abolished	..	..	..	2
.. Public or Private Wells cleansed	..	..	..	1
.. Public or Private Pumps repaired	..	..	..	5
.. Public or Private Pumps erected	..	..	..	1
.. Offensive accumulations removed	..	..	..	51
.. Manure Pits erected	..	..	..	1
.. Cowsheds, Stables, Pigstyes, repaired and drained	..	..	..	17
.. Petrol and Carbide Stores (visits thereto 24)	..	..	..	36
.. Slaughter-houses visited (visits thereto 273)	..	..	..	28
.. Lodging houses visited (visits thereto 6) now abolished	..	..	..	1
.. Cowsheds visited (visits thereto 250)	..	..	..	41
.. Workshops visited (visits thereto 430)	..	..	..	155
.. Houses for work done	..	..	..	236
.. House Roofs renewed and repaired	..	..	..	83



Number of House Floors renewed and repaired .. .. .	89
„ House Ceilings renewed and repaired .. .. .	42
„ Walls of rooms plastered .. .. .	30
„ New Pantries constructed .. .. .	6
„ New Washhouses built .. .. .	2
„ Yards paved with impervious material .. .. .	38
„ Inspection Chambers inserted in drains .. .. .	33
„ Ashpits constructed .. .. .	2
„ Rooms provided with light and ventilation .. .. .	105
„ Houses provided with eaves, gutters, and spouting .. .. .	24
„ New Sinks and properly trapped wastes inserted .. .. .	34
„ Houses with new Gables built .. .. .	2
„ Houses with new Chimneys built .. .. .	3
„ Houses with Gable-ends tarred .. .. .	2
„ Ash-pits abolished .. .. .	1
„ New Scullerys built .. .. .	2
„ New Coal-houses built .. .. .	2
„ Houses Damp Course inserted .. .. .	1
„ New Manure Pits provided .. .. .	1
„ New Stables built .. .. .	1
„ Stables repaired .. .. .	1
„ New Stable Floors provided .. .. .	2
„ Old Valve W.C. abolished .. .. .	1
„ Pigstyes abolished .. .. .	2
„ New Pigstyes built .. .. .	2
„ Pigstyes repaired .. .. .	6
„ Houses cleansed .. .. .	5
„ Closets cleansed .. .. .	2
„ Wells covered .. .. .	1
„ New Wells sunk .. .. .	1
„ New Bores inserted .. .. .	5
„ Houses supplied with Taps .. .. .	4
„ Soft Water Tanks inserted .. .. .	1
„ Fresh Air Inlets and Vent Shafts provided .. .. .	5
„ Walls repaired .. .. .	12
„ Houses disinfected .. .. .	26
„ Schools disinfected .. .. .	3
„ Slop Water Closets abolished .. .. .	1
„ Slop Water Closet converted to Pan Closet .. .. .	1
„ Urinals erected .. .. .	1
„ Urinals repaired .. .. .	1
„ House Occupation Certificates granted .. .. .	7
„ House-to-House Inspection made under Housing and Town Planning Act .. .. .	61
„ Houses demolished under the above Act .. .. .	3
„ Houses condemned and Closing Orders issued .. .. .	12
„ Inspections on occurrence of Infectious Disease .. .. .	37
„ Appointments with owners and agents .. .. .	163
„ Works in progress, Inspections .. .. .	376
„ Schools Inspected .. .. .	21
Total Number of Inspections made .. .. .	3451
Total Number of Nuisances abated :—	
House Nuisances .. .. .	979
Contraventions of Regulations remedied .. .. .	89
	— 1068





TABLE 1.  
BOURNE RURAL DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1914 and previous years.

YEAR.	Popula- tion estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS. *		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un- corrected Number.	NETT.		Number.	Rate.	of Non- residents registered in the District.	of Resi- dents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1909	12,232	315		25·7	181	14·7		13	48	152·3	194	15·8
1910	12,118	343		28·3	169	13·9		23	28	81·6	192	15·8
1911	13,391	314		23·5	191	14·2		19	33	104·4	210	15·6
1912	13,500	293	296	21·9	168	12·4		13	21	70·9	181	13·4
1913	13,550	325	330	24·3	168	12·3	3	21	25	75·7	186	13·7
1914	13,600	280	281	20·6	140	10·2		27	25	89·0	167	12·2

\* "Transferable Deaths" are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided.

Area of District in acres (land and inland water).	78,573	Total population at all ages	...	13,391	} At Census of 1911.
		Number of inhabited houses	...	3,148	
		Average Number of persons per house	...	4·25	

## NOTES TO TABLE I.

This Table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths in the district, and the births and deaths properly belonging to it with the corresponding rates. For years before 1911 some of the corrections as to transferable deaths probably will not be available. The rates should be calculated per 1000 of the estimated gross population, as stated in Column 2. In a district in which large Public Institutions for the sick or infirm seriously affect the statistics, the rates in Columns 5 and 13 may be calculated on a nett population, obtained by deducting from the estimated gross population the average number of inmates not belonging to the district in such Institutions.

In Column 6 are to be included the whole of the deaths registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district.

In Column 12 is to be entered the number in Column 6, corrected by subtraction of the number in Column 8, and by addition of the number in Column 9. Deaths in Column 10 are to be similarly corrected by subtraction of the deaths under 1, included in the number given in Column 8, and by addition of the deaths under 1 included in the number given in Column 9.

"Transferable Deaths" are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided. The deaths of persons without fixed or usual residence, *e.g.*, casuals, must not be included in Columns 8 or 9, except in certain instances under 3 (b) below. The Medical Officer of Health will state in Column 8 the number of transferable deaths of "non-residents" which are to be deducted, and will state in column 9 the number of deaths of "residents" registered outside the district which are to be added in calculating the nett death-rate of his district.

The following special cases arise as to Transferable deaths :—

(1) Persons dying in Institutions for the sick or infirm, such as hospitals, lunatic asylums, work-houses, and nursing homes (but not almshouses) must be regarded as residents of the district in which they had a fixed or usual residence at the time of admission. If the person dying in an Institution had no fixed residence at the time of admission, the death is not transferable. If the patient has been directly transferred from one such Institution to another, the death is transferable to the district of residence at the time of admission to the first Institution.

(2) The deaths of infants born and dying within a year of birth in an Institution to which the mother was admitted for her confinement should be referred to the district of fixed or usual residence of the parent.

(3) Deaths from Violence are to be referred (a) to the district of residence, under the general rule; (b) if this district is unknown, or the deceased had no fixed abode, to the district where the accident occurred, if known; (c) failing this, to the district where death occurred, if known; and (d) failing this, to the district where the body was found.



TABLE II.  
BOURNE RURAL DISTRICT.  
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1914.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.									TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.				Total cases re- moved to Hos- pital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.								Aslackby.	Bourne.	Corby.	Deeping.	
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards						
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera (C) Plague (P)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	15	1	1	12	...	1	...	...	1	...	8	6	11	
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever...	12	...	4	6	2	...	...	...	4	7	...	1	8	
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever (R)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever (C)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuber- culosis ... ..	18	...	...	4	3	8	1	2	6	4	2	6	...	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis ... ..	4	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...
Totals ... ..	51	2	5	24	7	10	1	2	13	13	11	14	19	

ISOLATION HOSPITAL—STAMFORD HOSPITAL.  
SANATORIA, &c.—No Sanatorium in Bourne Rural District. Patients are sent to various Sanatoria.



TABLE III.  
BOURNE RURAL DISTRICT.  
Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1914.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.									TOTAL DEATHS WHETHER OF "RESIDENTS" OR "NON-RESIDENTS" IN INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT
	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years	65 and up-wards	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All Causes { Certified (c) .. Uncertified ..	165 2	25	4	2 1	3	3	11	26	91 1	
1 Enteric Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2 Small-pox .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3 Measles .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4 Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5 Whooping Cough .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6 Diphtheria and Croup .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7 Influenza .. ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
8 Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9 Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ..	6	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	1	
10 Tuberculous Meningitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11 Other Tuberculous Diseases .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
12 Cancer, malignant Disease .. ..	18	..	..	..	1	..	3	5	9	
13 Rheumatic Fever .. ..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	
14 Meningitis (See note d) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15 Organic Heart Disease .. ..	22	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	16	
16 Bronchitis .. ..	17	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	
17 Pneumonia (all forms) .. ..	14	5	1	2	..	..	..	3	3	
18 Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs .. ..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	4	
19 Diarrhoea and Enteritis (See note e) ..	7	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	
20 Appendicitis and Typhlitis .. ..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	
21 Cirrhosis of Liver .. ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	
21a Alcoholism .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
22 Nephritis and Bright's Disease .. ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
23 Puerperal Fever .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
24 Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
25 Congenital Debility and Malform- ation, including Premature Birth .. ..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
26 Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
27 Suicide .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
28 Other Defined Diseases .. ..	39	5	1	1	..	1	2	7	22	
29 Diseases ill-defined or unknown .. ..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	
	167	25	4	3	3	3	11	26	92	

### NOTES TO TABLE III.

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The classification and numbering of Causes of Death are those of the "Short List" on page XXV. of the Manual of the International List of Causes of Death, which should be consulted and followed in all cases of doubt.

Copies of this Manual were distributed to Medical Officers of Health in 1912 by the Registrar-General, and may be purchased either directly or through any bookseller from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Breems Buildings, Fetter Lane, E.C., price 1/.

- (a) All "Transferable Deaths" of residents, *i.e.*, of persons resident in the District who have died outside it, are to be *included* with the other deaths in columns 2-10. Transferable deaths of non-residents, *i.e.*, of persons resident elsewhere in England and Wales who have died in the District, are in like manner to be *excluded* from these columns. For the precise meaning of the term "transferable deaths" see footnote to Table I.

The total deaths in column 2 of Table III. should equal the figures for the year in column 12 of Table I.

- (b) All deaths occurring in institutions for the sick and infirm situated within the district, whether of residents or of non-residents, are to be entered in the last column of Table III.
- (c) All deaths certified by registered Medical Practitioners and all Inquest cases are to be classed as "Certified"; all other deaths are to be regarded as "Uncertified."
- (d) Exclusive of "Tuberculous Meningitis" (10), but inclusive of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.
- (e) Title 19 should be used for deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis at all ages. (In the "Short List" deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis under 2 years are included under Title 19; those at 2 years and over being placed under Title 28.)



TABLE IV.  
BOURNE RURAL DISTRICT.  
INFANT MORTALITY—1914—Nett Deaths from stated causes at various  
Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSES OF DEATH.					Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year
All Causes.	{	Certified	..	.	6	1	1	..	8	3	5	5	4	25
		Uncertified	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{	Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chicken pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diphtheria and Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Abdominal Tuberculosis (b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Convulsions	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	3
	Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	5
	Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	5
	Diarrhœa	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
	Gastritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
	Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
	Suffocation, overlying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Injury at Birth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atelectasis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Congenital Malformations (c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	
Premature Birth	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	4	
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	
Other causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTALS					6	1	1	—	8	3	5	5	4	25

Nett Births in the year { legitimate 266  
illegitimate 14

Nett Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants 22  
illegitimate infants 3



### NOTES TO TABLE IV.

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- (a) The total in the last Column of Table IV. should equal the total in Column 10 of Table I, and in Column 3 of Table III.
- (b) Under Abdominal Tuberculosis are to be included deaths from Tuberculous Peritonitis and Enteritis and from Tabes Mesenterica.
- (c) The total deaths from Congenital Malformations, Premature Birth, Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus, should equal the total in Table III., for ages under 1 year, under the heading Congenital Debility and Malformation including Premature Birth.  
Want of Breast Milk should be included under Atrophy and Debility.
- (d) For references to the meaning of any other headings, see notes attached to Table III.  
In recording the facts under the various headings of Tables I., II., III. and IV., attention has been given to the notes on the Tables.

JOHN GALLETLY,

*Medical Officer of Health,*

March 9th, 1915.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1914, for the Rural District of Bourne,  
on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with  
**FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES, AND HOMEWORK.**

**1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.**

*Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.*

Premises.					Number of	
					Inspections.	Written Notices.
Factories	..	..	..	..	5	2
Workshops	..	..	..	..	425	..
Total	..				430	2

**2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.**

Particulars.					Number of Defects.		
					Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—</i>							
Want of cleanliness	..	..	..	..	3	3	
Want of ventilation	..	..	..	..			
Overcrowding	..	..	..	..			
Want of drainage of floors	..	..	..	..	2	2	
Other Nuisances..	..	..	..	..	3	3	
Sanitary accommodation	{ insufficient .. ..						
	{ unsuitable or defective .. ..						
	{ not separate for sexes .. ..						
Breach of Special Sanitary Requirements for Bakehouses	..						2
Other Offences (no Abstract displayed)	..	..					
Totals	..				8	8	2

**4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.**

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
Bakehouses .. .. .	44
Blacksmiths .. .. .	26
Carpenters .. .. .	33
Engineers, &c. .. .. .	10
Saddlers .. .. .	11
Shoemakers .. .. .	13
Tailors .. .. .	6
Miscellaneous .. .. .	12
Total number of Workshops on Register ..	155

**5.—OTHER MATTERS.**

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories—	
Failure to Affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Acts (s. 133, 1901) .. ..	2
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Acts (s 5, 1901)	
Notified by H.M. Inspector ..	
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ..	2

April 7th, 1915.

JOHN GALLETTY, Medical Officer of Health.

